Nippon Times

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Vital Issues Probed By 2 Interpellators At Budget Session

Shidehara Admits He Does Not Know How Govt. Will Act After Election

The Government recognizes that it is constitutionally correct for the majority party to shoulder the nation's administration, but it cannot be clearly said how the Government will act after the general election, declared Prime Minister Kijuro Shidehara in reply to Kaku Kawasaki, Progressive, at the Budget Committee plenary session of the Lower House which opened at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday morning.

Kawasaki demanded that the Prime Minister should declare publicly that the people of Japan are not responsible for the war. He explained that the tripartite alliance was not supported by the people, and bared the fact that the Hiranuma Cabinet held more than 70 cabinet meetings but failed to come to a decision concerning the alliance. The Yonai Cabinet opposed it, he continued, and thus finally the coup d'etate by the militarists was effected by forming the Konoye Cabinet, and, by suppressing the voice of the people, the tripartite alliance was formed. The people knew nothing until the war broke out, Kawasaki stressed. The people are not so war loving as generally said—not a single casualty was caused when the American occupation forces entered Japan, he stated. Therefore, the Prime Minister should declare that was responsibility does not rest with the people, he demanded.

Respecting revision of the Constitution, Kawasaki said that as the declaration of war and the conclusion of peace and treaties concerns the sovereign power, it should be so revised that such matters require Diet approved. In reply, the Prime Minister said that utmost care is being taken respecting revision of the Constitution, as it is a matter that concerns the very foundation of the political structure of the nation, but no conclusion has yet been reached. He said it is the policy of the Government to revise such items liable to become doubtful in interpretation, in order to foster the development of democracy.

More National Bonds

Then, Finance Minister Shibusawa replied to a question posed by Kawasaki. The Finance Minister said that in the next fiscal year it will be necessary to issue about ¥200,000,000,000 of national bonds, including ¥156,200,000,000 of unissued bonds for the present year, and covering ¥46,000,000,000 for indemnity to war industry companies, war damaged area relief funds, social welfare relief funds, funds for various production increase plans, and other items.

It is opened that th payment of indemnities to war industry firms will tend to foster the black market and stimulate inflation, but the Finance Minister said that the Government will pay indemnities only after minute investigations by a specially appointed committee, and when any profit is made on receipt of indemnity payments such will be taxed, so that no one will profit by war.

He also explained that the war profit and property taxes will be collected from the 1940 fiscal year. He also said that issuance of the new yen and enforcement of the property tax will be made within the next fiscal year. At present he is not thinking of devaluating the yen, but nothing can be said about what might develop according to the future situation.

Kawasaki charged that the financial plan of the Government is imperfect, and denouncd the property tax. He demanded the Government to reveal the details of the five-year financial recovery plan, but the Finance Minister did not answer.

Sannojo Nakamura, Progressive, supported the question asked by Mr. Kawasaki, with the result that the Finance Minister promised to announce the plan within one or two days.

Tanaka Quizzes Shidehara

Mitsugi Tanaka Progressive, then pointed out that it was incumbent upon the Government to give the peoples a clear explanation regarding the contents of the September 2 surrender document, and asked for Prime Minister Shidehara's opinion. The Prime Minister, in reply, declared that it was the duty of the Japanese Government to follow the order which the Supreme Allied Commander issue in accordance with the stipulations of the surrender instrument, adding that the Government can seek Allied understanding only when such orders are considered based on mistakes. Shidehara observed that the relations between the Government and the Supreme Allied Commander can be maintained

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Neck-Saving Device of Solons Seen Futile As SCAP Orders New War Crime Round-Up

After much quibbling among the Progressives, first and foremost, Liberals and Socialists at the Diet session on December 1 with each party trying to save its own neck in shifting the war responsibility on the other, the bills for the Investigation of Responsibility for the War were submitted. Then after further wrangling and mud slinging, the passage of the bill as presented by the Progressives was manuevered with a wide majority and the others smothered up. With the wool pulled nicely over the people's eyes the members of the House of Representatives, confident that none of them were vulnerable, heaved a sigh of relief. But their reprieve was shortlived for, suddenly, like a bolt from the blue, General MacArthur's arrest order of war suspects descended upon the heads of some of the members of the House on Monday, according to the Mainichi.

Rumor gave birth to more rumors. Sprouting wings, wild conjectures filled the corridors, the dining rooms so that the air was thick with them. Although of the House members only six—Masataka Ota, Chuko Ikezaki, Chikuhei Nakajima, Hyogoro Sakurai, Ryoichi Sasakawa and Nobutaka Shioden had been included on the list of war suspects, surmises and their own conscience swelled the number to 20. The whole Diet building was in an

(Continued on Page 2)

American Proposal On Troop Removal Spurned by Soviets

Rejects Plan to Withdraw Forces From Troubled Iran by Jan. 1

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, December 2.–Diplomatic sources said today that the Soviet Union had turned down a United States proposal that Allied troops be withdrawn from Iran by January 1.

Moscow radio said that Russia would take no part in political events of northern Iran which is occupied by Red Army troops.

Iran Voices Satisfaction

The Iranian Government has sent another note to the Soviet Union about the situation in northern Iran which expresses the Government's satisfaction at the assurance given by Russia that it will not intervene in Iran's domestic affairs, according to a Teheran report.

The note states that the increase in the Iranian Government force in the north should not be used as a reason to increase Russian forces there. It asks for early information about the steps to be taken by the Soviet authorities to resume freedom of action for Iranian forces. These forces would only be used to prevent a disorder and in this way, the note says, the northern provinces will be quickly pacified.

Meanwhile, a Moscow report says that Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, the British Ambassador to Moscow, has received a reply to the British Government's note to the Soviets on the question of the recent disturbances in northern Iran. The text of the reply has been transmitted to London and is now under consideration.

Seize Azerbaijan Officials

Kyodo-AP

TEHERAN, December 2.—Rebel Democrat Automonists, with about 4,000 men under arms, have seized police and government officials in Azerbaijan province in northern Iran, three official American observers reported today after a tour of that area.

The British Embassy here simultaneously vigorously denied reports that British and American reinforcements had moved into Iran. The American Embassy said that 2,000 troops had arrived from the United States, but had been sent as replacements for men eligible for discharge.

The Teheran Journal reported that rebels killed the Governor of Maragheh and wounded a military officer and soldier.

A Tass dispatch from Teheran quoted the newly appointed Governor of Azerbaijan as saying that the Iranian Government had given him full power of action in the province.

Hits Iranian Reactionaries

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 2.—The Moscow radio said Sunday that Iranian reactionaries were misinterpreting the Soviets' "friendly attitude" toward Iran and were "intriguing to stir up trouble between the Soviet Union and the British and Americans."

The broadcast said Soviet representatives "had nothing to do" with the so-called national democratic movement developing in the northern provinces and regarded the movement as "the internal affair of Iran."

New Russo-Chinese Agreement Under Way For Joint Control of Manchu Enterprises

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Soviet authorities are reported to be working toward a new agreement for joint Russo-Chinese control of important enterprises in Manchuria, according to a San Francisco boardcast received here on Tuesday.

Kyodo-AP

New Agreement on Tap

CHUNGKING, December 3.—The new Russo-Chinese agreement on Manchuria was taking shape in negotiations which are proceeding satisfactiorilly, according to the New Szechuan Daily.

Such agreement, it predicted, would probably concern the joint Russo-Chinese control over more important Manchurian enterprises.

Chinese to Take Over

Kyodo-AP

PEIPING, December 3.—A Chinese delegation prepared today to return to Changchun, charged with the responsibility of taking over Manchuria from the Russian occupation forces and restoring the rich northeastern provinces to the Central Government. They arrived here yesterday and conferred with the Generalissimo's field headquarters officers and designated Nationalist chairmen of Manchuria's nine provinces. The Generalissimo's son said that he would discuss the troops' flight with the Russians at Changchun.

Keenan Leaves U.S. On War Crime Trial

Departure Scheduled for December 3—Bringing Big Staff to Tokyo

Kyodo-AP

SAN FRANCISCO, December 3.—Joseph Keenan, head of the war crime trials in Japan, is scheduled to leave by plane today for Tokyo with 22 attorneys and 10 secretaries.

He listed war criminals in these categories:

1. Those responsible for starting wars in the Pacific and China: 2. Those responsible for military crimes in violation of the rules of war: 3. Those responsible for the mistreatment of prisoners.

He said trials will be under United States criminal law since the initial attack was against American territory at Pearl Harbor.

Political Significance Seen

The Allied Headquarters order issued Monday morning for apprehension of 59 new war criminal suspects including Prince Morimasa Nashimoto implies major political significance, according to local political quarters.

Pointing out that together with Prince Nashimoto, President Hiranuma of the Privy Council and Privy Councilor Ikeda a large number of influential figures in Japan's Government, political, financial, press, military and ultra-nationalist circles were listed in the order, the same quarters stressed that this fact will produce a tremendous effect on the political structure of this country.

By apprehending and taking into custody by the order dated November 20, five Army generals, Mazaki, Minami, Matsui, Honjo and Koiso as well as Messrs Kuhara, Matsuoka, Shiratori, Kuzuo and Kanokogi, the Allied Headquarters indicated that the probe into war guilt is not limited to the East Asia War, the same quarters recalled.

The present order, the same quarters continued, made clear the intention of the Allied Headquarters in regard to war crimes, in the fact that almost all representative figures in various circles of this country who guided the people in war were included in the list.

Hirota, Honda, Amau and Tani are considered to have been leaders in Japan's diplomacy since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, while Arima, Ando, Goto, Hoshino and other political figures are considered to be responsible for having put an end to Japan's Diet politics in favor of the Imperial Rule Assistance politics, the same quarters said.

Ikeda, Goko, Fujiwara, Aikawa, Nakajima, Tsuda and Ishihara have been leaders in financial and industrial fields who may be suspected of their guilt in their assistance to militarists, it is added.

Stressing that the present order undoubtedly proved to be a big shock to the ruling classs of this country, the same quarters concluded that an idea of what Japan's future structures in the Privy Council, both Diet Houses and political parties ought to be is suggested by the present directive.

ITALY REGIME NOT FORMED

Socialists And Action Party Demanding 2 Key Positions

Kyodo-AP

ROME, December 2.—An unexpected leftist demand for two key Cabinet posts added new difficulties today to attempts of Foreign Minister Alcide de Gaspari to form a new Italian Government.

As the political crisis entered the eighth day, Socialists and the Action Party were understood to have insisted on both Interior and Foreign Affairs portfolios. A source close to be Gaspari said the Christian Democratic leader never would yield both posts to the Left Wing

U.S. Decision Near On Loan to Britain

Urgent Meeting May Climax 3-Month-Old Financial Negotiations

A Washington correspondent said that it seems certain that this week will see a decision reached in the negotiations for an American loan to Britain, according to BBC on Monday.

A Reuters correspondent reported that an urgent meeting of the two delegations was unexpectedly called Sunday night in Washington. He described the meeting as one which might decide with all the cards on the table the outcome of the negotiations which have been going on for three months.

Talks are being resumed on Tuesday and this correspondent says that the Americans feel that the whole loan issue has reached a critical stage. Reuters learned further that the points now at issue are the concessions which Britain expects to meet and the conditions of the loan. The most, he understands, are the resumption of the British important and exchange controls and the relief of the bloc sterling.

Briggs Brings Instructions

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Sir Edward Briggs, Britain's permanent secretary of the treasury arrived yesterday bringing the latest instructions of the Labor Government regarding the 11 weeks-old Anglo-American financial talks.

Although the conferees had agreed on many points, they failed to agree on the amount of a proposed loan.

FOR NATIONALIZATION PLAN

French Republicans Urge Its Application to 4 Big Banks

Kyodo-AP

PARIS, December 1.—The popular Republican Movement, one of the three largest parties in the French Assembly, today expressed general approval of a Government-sponsored program for nationalizing banks and credit.

The party urged, however, swift application of the measure to the four great "national banks."

Party members said they would offer some amendments to the Government plan when it comes up for debate by the Assembly. The program envisages the immediate nationalization of the Banque de France whose shareholders would be reimbursed with negotiable bonds.

GOERING CHANGES PICTURE

Says He Is 'Model Christian'—Tried To Protect Jews

Hermann Goering, the former German Air Marshal, presented himself in a new picture in the war crime trial on Sunday, according to a San Francisco report. He said, "I'm a model Christian." He said he tried to protect the Jews.

The former Air Marshal then declared that he did everything he could to win the war. He also expressed the belief that Germany alone could never win another war in a modern world, the report added.

Meanwhile more German industrial leaders were rounded up. In the Ruhr sector of Germany, the British have arrested 76 German industry officials and eight more are expected to be arrested shortly. The report said that the records of the great Ruhr coal industries which equipped Hitler's war machines are also received and the Nazi industrialists may be held for trials as war criminals.

A London report, the same day, quoting an American military government report in Frankfurt said that although there has been an enormous progress in closing Nazi elements from the American zone in Germany, there is still evidence that some of the people are still firm believers in Nazism.

DIET TODAY

The House of Peers will hold no plenary session today. The Potsdam Declaration committee will resume its meeting at 10 a.m. and the special committee studying bills for repeal of the Draftees' Vocational Compensation Law and the National Labor Registration Book Law will also meet at 10 a.m. when the Government bills for repeal of the Total National Mobilization Law, Wartime Emergency Measures Law and the Motion Picture Law and for Forestry Development Law amendment will be taken up for committee deliberation. The House of Representatives is scheduled to meet in a plenary session at 1 p.m. The budget committee meeting will resume its work at 10 a.m. when Shogo Suzuki, Independent; Takeo Kimura, Liberal; Shoichi Miyake, Social Democrat; Sannojo Nakamura, Progressive; and others will interpellate.

Heavy Voting Seen At Brazil's Election

Results Still Unpredictable—No Disorder at First Poll In 15 Years

Kyodo-AP

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 2.—Heavy voting was reported today throughout Brazil as the nation elected a president for the first time in 15 years and chose a congress which will draft a new constitution.

There was no indication how the race was going among four presidential candidates since the official count does not begin until tomorrow. Final results may not be available for eight or ten days.

A report from Porto Alegre, capital of Rio Grande de Sul, home state of former president Getulio Vargas, said Vargas' candidate for the federal senate received a heavy vote throughout the state.

Vargas' candidate for president, General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, was one of two pre-election favorites. The other was General Eduardo Gomez. Other candidates are Yeddo Fiuza, non-Communist supported by the Communists, and Mario Rollin Tellez, Agrarian leader.

It was apparent that a large percentage of the nation's 7,600,000 voters were participating in what undoubtedly was the freest election in the history of Brazil. There were no election disorder reported up to a later hour and tension appeared replaced by a holiday atmosphere.

Vargas was ousted by the Army a month ago on charges that he failed to guarantee holding elections. Brazil has been without a legislative branch since 1937 when Vargas abolished the Congress and imposed his new state dictatorship.

BRITAIN WARNED BY NEHRU

Expects Government To Be Turned Over to India

Kyodo-AP

NEW DELHI, December 2.—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said today that he expected that the British would take quick steps after the Indian elections next spring to turn the government over to the Indian party and if the British did not follow that policy, "other people" would take the initiative.

Nehru's statements was made to a newspaper during his visit here to confer with General Sir Claude Auchinleck, commander of the British forces in India. Nehru expressed the belief that the Indians could do nothing to directly help the Indonesians other than refuse to load carrying supplies to be used against them.

Gandhi Discussed Disturbances

Kyodo-AP

CALCUTTA, December 2.—Mohandas K. Gandhi who is on a five-week tour of Bengal and Assam provinces conferred Sunday with Governor R. G. Casey of Bengal. It was believed that they discussed the recent anti-British disturbances in Calcutta in which at least 30 persons, including one American, lost their lives. Gandhi appeared in good health.

BANS MILITARY TRAINING

Kyodo-AP

BERLIN, December 1.—The Allied control council, striking at the rocks of German miliarism, today, signed a law prohibiting military training and outlawing war veterans' organizations, parades or military.

The law was one of three signed during a council session at which General Joseph T. McNarney made his debut as successor to General of the Army Eisenhower, now Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army. trust. This already has been done in the American and French occupation zones.

A third law fixed fines for violations of rationing regulations for gas and electricity throughou Germany.

Casualties Increasing In Fight at Bandoeng

Indonesians Withdraw From North Zone—British Cruiser Shells Semarang

The Indonesians have now partly withdrawn from the northern part of Bandoeng in accordance with Allied orders, but in the southern section the number of killings is increasing, according to a New Delhi report on Monday.

The official statement from Allied headquarters said 3,000 Eurasians have so far been brought out from the danger area by British troops and the work is continuing. On Saturday night extremists raided the town's southern residential area burning European houses and kidnapping foreign peoples.

Another report said that a concentration of Indonesians at the port of Semarang on the east coast was shelled Monday by a British cruiser.

An Allied communique reported symptons of unrest in Sumatra, saying Indonesian snipers struck the movement of Amboinese troops. In the Palembang area in southern Sumatra a British medical orderly was wounded by Indonesians armed with swords.

A London report said that in Java sniping continues in Bandoeng and British patrols are busy mopping up nests of Indonesian resistance. Other reports say that a strong force of Indonesians intercepted a Punjab company in the Bandoeng area, but was dispersed by aircraft. Two Indians are said to have been injured.

Reports from Sumatra said Amboinese troops are moving toward Padang on the north coast which has been held by Indonesian civil police.

A Dutch correspondent has sent a cable to the BBC reporting sharp contrast between unrest and the conditions in the island of Celebes to the northeast. In Celebes, he declared, the Dutch civil service has a fair chance of restoring normal life. In the town of Macassar, which was badly bombed when under Japanese occupation, much hard work has already been done with the full cooperation of the Indonesians and Chinese. He said there was a successful meeting on Saturday in southern Celebes between the Dutch civil authorities and several members of princes and they pledged cooperation with the Dutch.

NEW CLASHES AT TONKIN

French Troops Capture Town 155 Miles From Saigon

Kyodo-AP

SAIGON, December 2.—New clashes between rival Annamese groups in Chinese-occupied Tonkin Province were reported today.

Advices from Hanoi said that the outbreaks involved the Viet Minh Party which advocates Annamese independence and the rival Dong Minh Noi party, understood to be linked with the Chinese Nationalists.

Chinese army authorities said that the Tonkin situation was "well in hand" with the Chinese maintaining an impartial attitude.

Meanwhile, French troops captured Barnmethout, 155 miles northeast of Saigon, from Viet Minh forces.

Boycotting Zionist Industry

Kyodo-AP

CAIRO, December 2.—The Arab League Council in a move to throttle Jewish trade in Palestine today decided to boycott the Zionist industry. If the delegates of the League's seven member nations approve the Council's decision it would mean the loss of all Middle East outlets for Palestine's rapidly expanding industries.

Minister Wu Assails Communists Attempt To Divide Country

Accuses Reds Insisted on Separate Govt., Army and Increased Troops

Dr. K. C. Wu, Chinese Minister of Information, on Monday accused the Chinese Communists in their attempt to divide China into two countries, according to the Delhi radio.

In an interview with Reuters, the broadcast said, Dr. Wu declared that since the Communist-Kuomintang negotiation began in September of this year, the Communists have been insisting on the right to appoint a government for the northern provinces and maintain an independent army. They overlooked Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's proposal to consider the question of including Communist representatives in the revision of the constitution by the National Assembly, he said.

Dr. Wu also said that while the Government was preparing to reduce the standing army in order to meet the requisite for reconstruction, the Communists were trying to increase their own forces.

Giving an analysis of the present fighting in North China, Dr. Wu said that there is evidence everywhere of the Communists' aggressiveness and Government troops being taken by surprise.

Action on Another Line

Kyodo-AP

CANTON December 2.—Nationalist army officers said today that there was intermittent activity along the Canton-Kowloon railroad by raiders described as Communists. It consists mostly of minor attempts to raid supply posts of the railway garrisoned by the American-trained and -equipped Chinese First Army.

Reds Are Aggressive

Kyodo-CNA

CHUNGKING, December 1.—Chinese Communist forces in Manchuria recently started attacks against Anshan, great iron manufacturing center 200 miles north of Dairen, and Shihlung, and are reportedly destroying railway tracks in the vicinity, according to military sources.

Communists also have attacked the Government troops at various points along the Great Wall, but were, several counter-attacked by Nationalist might assaults.

It is also reported that the Communists have been destroying the rolling stocks of the Peiping-Mukden and Peiping-Hankow Railways and also ordered a general strike of the laborers of the Kailan Coal Mines.

Heavy Fighting in Suiyan

Chungking reports said that there is heavy fighting in the Suiyan province to the north between Chinese Central Government and Chinese Communist forces, according to BBC on Monday.

Manchuria Swept Clean

Kyodo-AP

CHINHSIEN, Manchuria, December 2.—"The Russians have taken away all of the most important foreign-made machinery from every factory and hospital I have seen" declared Professor Yu Hsieh-chung, Secretary General for Manchuria and formerly of the University of Nanking faculty, to the press today.

"The Communists took most of the rest and smashed up what they couldn't carry away," he added.

According to the Secretary General, the fuel-hungry peasants followed in the wake of the Red marauders and stripped off the woodwork, doors and windows. At Kinsi, the world's fourth largest sulphur plant built by the Japanese, is now unworkable while the gasoline refineries at Kinsi and Hingcheng have been stripped, he said.

Associated Press photographer Charles de Soria said yesterday that he had taken pictures of factories in Manchuria which had been stripped to their bare walls.

Ilen Clements, AP correspondent, jeeped 150 miles to within 50 miles of Mukden and said there was only one usuable highway on account of the destruction of bridges. The railroad is barely running, he reported.

3-Way Mission for Marshall

General George C. Marshall, newly appointed U.S. special envoy to China, will have missions to Moscow, London as well as to Chungking, the U.S. Army and Navy Journal reported, according to a Washington report on Monday.

Poland-Czechoslovakia Pact

Poland has expressed her willingness to conclude a pact of neutral aid and friendship with Czechoslovakia, according to a Moscow broadcast on Monday. The Polish Government has notified Prague that it has proposed settlement of all outstanding points of dispute between the two countries.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Newspapers Play Up New Allied Directive

War Suspect Order Given Banner Headlines—Photographs Are Carried

The new Allied order for the apprehension of a total of 59 suspected war criminals got banner headlines from all the metropolitan newspapers Tuesday morning, dwarfing even the news of the important Diet sessions.

The Asahi Shimbun carried the story prominently under a banner headline reading, "59 Well-known Figures of Various Circles Ordered Arrested by MacArthur's Headquarters. List Includes Prince Nashimoto, Hiranuma and Hirota, Two Elder Statesmen."

The paper said that the order represented one of the most important directives ever issued by the Supreme Allied Headquarters. At the same time, it noted that the PRO release making public the Allied order did not make any mention of "war criminals."

Both the Mainichi and the Yomiuri-Hochi carried photographs of all the 59 men on their front-pages.

The influential commercial daily, Nippon Sangyo Keizai, stressed in its headline that the new war criminals list includes such economic and financial leaders as Seihin Ikeda, Ginjiro Fujihara and Kiyoshi Goko.

Meanwhile, the Asahi reported that the Allied order, affecting a large number of leading figures of both Houses of the Diet, proved "an unusually great shock to Diet members," and created widespread repercussion in political circles.

Neck-Saving Device Of Solons Is Futile

(Continued from Page 1)

uproar but toward noon things calmed down somewhat. However, with the question uppermost as to who should be on the next list, there did not seem as if anyone might be free of war blame. Snatches of conversation, low-toned and with nuances of depression could be overheard.

One member was heard saying, "Anyway it's bad. There will be a great many more who will be wanted yet. Yes, yes, orders for arrest will be coming." Then another man took up the thread of conversation saying, "Yes, it will be coming to me and to you. See, they've placed an order for arrest of the secretary general of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association." "That's not true. It hasn't come to the President, so why should it come to the secretary," the other retored. And gradually the atmosphere became tense with knife-like thrusts made at each other.

Field Marshal Shunroku Hata, arrested on December 3 as a war suspect admitted that he expected the arrest order saying that since after Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, he was senior member of the Army he was fully aware of his responsibility. He added however that the announcement had not particularly changed his mental state.

2 Suspects Appear in Diet

Out of the five members of the House of Representatives, whose names appeared on the latest Allied list of suspected war criminals, two were seen entering the Diet Building Monday morning when the Lower House held its first plenary session of the Budget Committee.

The two who showed up in the House of Representatives after they were mentioned on the war criminals list were Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden, retired, one of the best-known anti-semitic leaders, and Ryoichi Sasakawa, former president of the ultra-nationalistic Kokusui Domei.

Neither Chuko Ikezaki nor Hyogoro Sakurai nor Dr. Masataka Ota, the remaining three of the five war criminal suspect members of the Lower House, was seen in the Diet Monday morning, apparently having been previously informed of the news.

Apparently unaware of his having been named one of the 59 war crimes suspects, General Shioden made his appearance at the House of Representatives at 9:45 a.m. Monday morning. Upon learning of the news of the latest addition to the Allied list of suspected war criminals, the country's No. 1 Jew-baiter was seen hurriedly leaving the Diet Building.

At 1 p.m. the same day when the House of Representatives met in a plenary session, Ryoichi Sasakawa was found sitting in his seat—incidentally next to General Shioden's—on the fourth row on the right wing.

Undoubtedly, Mr. Sasakawa was fully aware of his having been named as one of the suspected war criminals by the Allied authorities, for he had been informed of this news by a Jiji reporter who had interviewed him Monday morning.

Shortly afterwards, he was seen engaged in conversation with Sakichi Masui, who won a name as a defense counsel for the late Lieutenant-Colonel Saburo Aisawa, assassin of the late Lieutenant-General Tetsuzan Nagata in 1935. Then, he was seen talking with Hisao Matsunaga, another Diet member, who produced a sheet of paper, which was apparently a copy of the Allied war criminals list.

In less than 20 minutes, the ultra-nationalist leader was observed laying down his name-indicator and quietly left his seat—probably for good. Shunichi Fukuya, Independent, was seen hurriedly running after him.

SITTING IN ON THE DIET

Interpellation at the plenary session of the House of Representatives opened at 1:13 p.m. Monday afternoon centered on the revision of the Election Law, as the bill for revision of the Election Law was presented to the House.

The first interpellator, Kokichi Uyeda, Progressive, asked whether the proposed revision was a permanent or a temporary measure, and said that if it was a permanent step, the Constitution, the Diet Law and the Upper House structure should also be changed. At the coming general election the voters will total 44,500,000, but as they lack political training considerable confusion will be caused, he said. Uyeda also questioned on harmony between the family system and woman suffrage.

Regarding the proposed restricted plural balloting systems, the interpellator asked if the system might not cause differences in the nature of the franchize. He also said that the plural balloting was irrational.

In reply, Prime Minister Shidehara said that with the revision of the Election Law, the revision of the Constitution and the Diet Law was also necessary, but that since such revisions concern the fundamental State structure, serious consideration should be given. The draft for th revision of the Election Law was made after hearing the opinions of all circles, the Prime Minister explained but he admitted that because of the limited time, full study covering all phases was impossible.

Home Minister Horikiri replied that woman suffrage would not disturb the family system, but that on the contrary it would tend to heighten the position and knowledge of women. Respecting plural balloting, he replied that as one vote is given to one voter, there can be no difference in franchize. A tendency that voters might give importance to individul candidates and not to parties can not to rejected, he also said.

Shigeru Yeguchi, Progressive, next questioned on the reform of the official system and also the necessary case of government officials also becoming Diet members and other subjects. In reply, the Prime Minister said that the decision of the present Cabinet to remain after the coming general election will be made according to the circumstances at that time. The Home Minister said that the proportional election system was not adopted because the method is difficult to carry out, while the list system may be adopted only when the policy of political parties is fully known to the voters. Thus, both methods are still premature, he said.

Kako Imai, Independent, criticised the division of large prefectures into two or three electoral districts. Home Minister Horikiri explained in reply that the large electoral system was not adopted throughout because when too many members are to be elected from one district, candidates will become numerous causing confusion and also tending to increase campaign expenditures. Thus, the system of two or three electorol districts in large prefectures was adopted, he explained. He also said that the restricted plural balloting and the proportional election system will bring about almost the same result.

The home Minister also answered that in revising the Election Law, the Government did not give particular thought to the interest of the political parties, and that although the rising of many small parties must be cautioned against, he does not wish to stop their growth. In foreign countries, the giving of woman suffrage did not bring about any trend to proceed extremely to the left or right. Regarding the participation of women in local autonomous administration, he said he intended to submit a bill to the next Diet session.

Kiyomi Taman, Social Democrat, asked whether the Cabinet would resign after the general election, as it had not been selected by the people. He also said that under plural balloting, one ballot would be cast from the standpoint of political parties, while another ballot would be cast with the individual candidates in view—thus, old members would gather the votes while new men would not be able to get the votes.

"It is natural when a general election is held that members worthy of the peoples confidence form a majority in the House and the administrative power should be given to them. Such will be most welcome for the future of the nation. It is my hope that the future politics of Japan will proceed in that direction. But I cannot say today when the present Cabinet will resign," replied the Prime Minister.

The Home Minister said that he had no intention of changing the restricted plural balloting system to a proportional election system.

Thus, interpellations on the bill for revising the Election Law was completed, and the bill was referred to a committee. The plenary session of the House of Representatives adjourned at 4:55 p.m. Monday.

Jiro Hoshijima, Liberal, asked whether the Government would request the Throne to dissolve the Diet after the coming general election, and also said that the Government should respect the political parties for stabilizing the political situation, as the tendency of many small parties being organized would cause political uneasiness.

Viewing The Diet

The address by Finance Minister Keizo Shibusawa at the plenary session of the Budget Committee, House of Representatives, was the most notable Diet feature on Monday. In explaining the financial policy for the fiscal year of 1946-47, he opposed the view for suspending the payment of indemnity to war industry companies, stopping the payment of interest on national bonds, and the cancelling of other government promises.

As his reasons, he said: "The most urgent task at this moment is to stimulate speedily the activity of industries for public welfare and to guide the economic circle speedily to recover from the present state of confusion."

That is to say, according to the policy of the Finance Minister, when the indemnity is not paid to war industry companies, their vast debts cannot be settled, evil effects will be caused, to small enterprises that had been operating in conjunction with such companies, and also it will become impossible for banking organs to recover loans, causing even difficulty in paying deposits. Thus the payment of the indemnity becomes necessary.

Yet, on this point there are many different views. Dr. Hyoye Ouchi, recognized financial authority, discussed this question immediately following the formation of the Shidehara Cabinet, and said that Finance Ministry authorities should repudiate all wartime debts.

It is the plan of the Finance Minister to have the indemnity paid once and let the money circulate to settle debts, and then to freeze the same money in banking organs, to be taken out as the wartime profit tax or property tax. But as a practical step, will this be effective?

The debts of war industry companies now amount to several times their capitals, regardless of their size and scope. If the indemnity is not paid, they will face a serious crisis. Just as the Finance Minister says, the rational collection of the property tax and war profit tax is technically very difficult, although the total revenue from these taxes is estimated at about ¥100,000,000,000. If the collection of the taxes is delayed or becomes technically bogged, the actual revenue will become that much smaller. Then, as a large amount of the paper money has been issued, even for a time being, some per cent of the amount would be exempted from taxation lawfully, and stimulate destructive inflation. In short, the government plan is nothing but a policy to protect the bankers and large enterprises, under the beautiful name of protecting small and medium enterprises, and small bank depositors.

Because of such a Government attitude, capitalists and enterprisers are sabotaging production and demanding the payment of indemnity.

That is the point mentioned in opposing the payment of the indemnity. The Communist and the Japan Social Democratic parties have declared their opposition to the payment of the indemnity. The Progressives and the Liberals are expected to support the Government in regard to the payment of the indemnity. After all, it is believed that the Diet will approve the Government plan. Yet the attitude of the Social Democrats on this question should be noted.

The first meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives presented another problem—the question of the Cabinet resignation, discussed between Prime Minister Shidehara and Katsu Kawasaki, Progressive and Takeyo Nakatani, Independent. The Prime Minister said that democracy respects the people's wish and therefore when the opposition party gains a majority as the result of the general election, the government should resign, but if it is confirmed that due to impure intrigues, the majority party does not really represent the people's wish, the holding of another election may happen.

The Diet side is insisting that the Shidehara Cabinet is an intermediate cabinet to revise the Election Law and to hold a general election. Thus, both sides are now acting from strategy. If the Prime Minister falls into the pit dug by the Diet side, there will be much rejoicing.

With the passage of the resolution respecting war responsibility, the Diet seems to have become lighthearted, believing that their task is done, and interpellations have become lively. This may be regarded as one sign of the return of the Diet to normalcy, whatever might be the motive. The Diet is demanding the resignation of the Cabinet following the general election. The Diet side is acting on actuality, while the government stands on theory. As their standpoints are so apart, the question of resignation was carried over to Tuesday's session. It is still to be noted that both the Government and the Diet have realized that the eyes of the nation are upon time.

Postponement Asked For Prince Nashimoto

Foreign Minister Makes Request to Supreme Allied Headquarters

The Japanese Government made representations to the Supreme Allied Headquarters requesting a temporary postponement in the ordered apprehension of Prince General Morimasa Nashimoto, one of the 59 suspected war criminals named by the Allied authorities Monday.

Sources close to the Foreign Office disclosed that the representations were made by Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida, who called at the Supreme Allied Headquarters at 5 p.m. Monday.

According to these sources, the Japanese representations resulted from a lengthy conference held between Foreign Minister Yoshida and Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata earlier the same day.

Early Monday morning, the Foreign Minister called on Prince Nashimoto to inform him of the Allied order for his apprehension.

Prince Nashimoto Surprised

TOKYO, (AP) December 3.—The new order in Japan struck swiftly today at 71-year-old Imperial Prince Morimasa Nashimoto with his 19th century mustachioes, standing amid the charred ruins of his bombed imperial mansion.

The Imperial Prince described himself as a field marshal without a command, a Prince without influence and a Shinto ritualist with little to do as he sought an explantion of why he was the first member of the Imperial Household named as a suspected war criminal.

"I have no idea why I was named and it was very much of a surprise to me," he said in his first interview with a foreign newspaperman. "Do you know why?"

Standing stiffly in his garden, the Prince talked for more than an hour betraying in a few brief sentences how a change had come to his world. He said:

"The Japanese people will decide whether the Emperor institution will continue. It is too early to say now. "Perhaps the American idea of eliminating State Shinto is right. During the war the militarists used the gods for their own purposes in uniting the people."

As if underlining this evidence of the new order, a Japanese photographer toward the end of the interview pushed past two retainers standing at a respectful distance and began shooting pictures. He asked no permission—a breach which in the past would have brought him dire consequences.

"I had nothing whatsoever to do with the war and nobody even consulted me on political affairs," the Prince said. He added he retired from direct participation in military affairs in 1932 after he was created a field marshal—"not in opposition to the Manchurian incident but because of ill health." Since then he has served on the board of marshals which, he said, functioned only irregularly on infrequent occasions when the Emperor asked its advice on military matters.

The Prince said his sole connection with Shinto was as ritualist five times annually in presenting bolts of silk as the Emperor's gift to Amaterasu Omikami, sun goddess at the Grand Shrines of Ise and the sixth occasion when taking the goddess a change from winter to summer clothing.

He explained his house was one of four Imperial houses which sprang from the Imperial Family before the Meiji period and since then paralleled the Imperial line without blood relationships. However, it is considered a part of the Imperial Household.

Allied headquarters in its order for his arrest gave no indication of the accusations against him. He apparently was not decided when he would enter Sugamo Prison.

LABOR UNION LAW STUDIED

Cabinet to Make Decision This Week On Draft Measure

The details of the proposed labor union law were examined and discussed at an extraordinary Cabinet meeting held at the Premier's official residence at 10 a.m. Sunday.

The draft labor union law, drawn up by the Labor Union Law Council, had been submitted to Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida and after full examination by the Welfare Ministry, had been submitted to the Cabinet meeting.

Final decision of the draft will be made by the Cabinet during the present week, and will be presented to the Diet as early as possible.

Frozen Silk Fiber Freed By SCAP Will Be Used To Clothe People Here

TOKYO (AP), December 1.—SCAP today released 4,000,000 pounds of short-cut silk fiber, frozen since September 25, for Japanese manufacture of civilian clothing and blankets. No action was taken on Japan's balance of 46,000 bales of exportable raw silk which the Government hopes to exchange for imports. With the released short-cut silk fiber, the Japanese plan the manufacture of 2,000,000 pieces of underwear, 400,000 suits of dress material, 400,000 suits and 175,000 overcoats for school children 233,000 adult overcoats and 175,000 blankets. The silk will be mixed with cotton, wool and other textiles.

Vital Issues Probed By 2 Interpellators At Budget Session

(Continued from Page 1)

smoothly by positive cooperation on the part of Japan.

The Prime Minister emphatically denied that the authority of the Diet was ignored. He added that the proposal to institute the property tax was first made by the Government to the Allied authorities.

Tanaka then warned that while the Allied orders should be observed with absolute obedience, the Government should not "increase the burden on the people" by disguising its own policies as instructions from the Allied authorities.

Tanaka then expressed his dissatisfaction over the Prime Minister's statement that the Government, as a whole, will assume responsibility for adequate countermeasures for inflation and demanded of the Finance Minister concrete explanations as to how the latter tried to out Ministerial budgets and now the various departments of respective Ministries and their personnel have been reduced.

The Finance Minister testified that since assuming his post, he has saved ¥1,700,000,000 in the general budget and additional ¥565,000,000 out of the executive expenditures totaling ¥2,100,000,000. He also stated that all Government subsidies to fill up the gap between the purchase and sales prices will be discontinued at the end of the 1948-49 fiscal year, adding that he intended to exterminate as best as he can all causes of inflation. The session recessed at 12:10 p.m.

4 Bills Introduced

The plenary session of the House of Peers was called at 10:06 a.m. Tuesday when Government bills providing for the repeal of the Total National Mobilization Law, Wartime Emergency Measures Law, and the Motion Picture Law as well as a bill for revising the Forestry Development Law were introduced. The bills were summarily referred to the committee in charge of the bill providing for the repeal of the Draftees' Vocational Compensation Law and the National Labor Registration Book Law.

Interpellations were then commenced and Dr. Aikitsu Tanakadate, Japan's foremost authority on science, interpellated the Education Minister. The venerable member of the Upper House by Imperial nomination stressed the necessity on the part of the Government to encourage education on science and unrestricted development of religion, to appoint foremost scholars to revise school textbooks, to restrict the use of Chinese characters and improve the system of "Kana" or Japanese characters. The interpellation was replied to only in vague terms by the Education Minister.

Interpellations by Jinjiro Mizuno on the food problem and religion likewise failed to elicit any clear-cut statement from Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura and Education Minister Maeda.

Taiichi Yokoyama, of the Kenkyukai, then took the floor and asked to know whether he could give credit to reports that Japanese residents in Northern Korea and Manchuria were maltreated. He emphasized that if the report were true, Japan, even as a vanquished nation, should not ignore it from a humanitarian point of view. He expressed thanks for the fair treatment accorded by the Chinese Government to the Japanese residents in China and Formosa and asked for the Government's efforts to speed up the solution of the problem of the Japanese in Northern Korea and Manchuria. The session adjourned for the day at 1 p.m.

Committee meetings held Tuesday included those of the Upper House committee on the Potsdam Declaration and the Lower House committee on Election Law amendment.

Resignations Accepted

Formal acceptance of resignations tendered by four members of the House of Peers now under Allied custody as war criminal suspects was announced Monday.

The four Upper House members are Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, Okinori Kaya and Ken Terashima all of whom held Ministerial posts in the Tojo Cabinet, and Shozo Murata, former President of the OSK Shipping Company and also Ambassador to Manila.

Prolonged Session Predicted

With the current session fo the Diet making very slow headway, a strong opinion is rapidly gaining ground among well-informed circles that the session originally scheduled to end on December 16 will have to be prolonged considerably.

Already eight days have elapsed since the Diet was convened and meanwhile, the House of Representatives has accomplished nothing more than passing the "war guilt" resolution and interpellating the Government and the Prime Minister's speech on administrative policy. Deliberations on the Election Law amendment bill which was referred to the special committee in charge on Monday have just started while the Government has not introduced the Land Reform and Labor Union Law bills, two of the three major measures scheduled for the current session.

Observers believe that it will be on Thursday or even later when the committee on Land Reform bill will start deliberation. Then the House will have only nine days to work on the three important bills and if the Government expects the passage of these bills it will most probably have to prolong the period of the session.

Hiranuma to Resign Privy Council Post

Tells Mainichi, Organ He Headed Should Be Reformed, Not Abolished

Baron Dr. Kiichiro Hiranuma, president of the Privy Council, whose name appeared on the new Allied list of suspected war criminals, intends to resign the post as soon as the Allied directive has been formally transmitted to him, the Mainichi revealed.

According to the paper, it is expected that the Baron's successor will be appointed immediately after he tenders his resignation. The paper failed, however, to predict who will be the successor.

In and interview with a Mainichi reporter on Monday, Baron Hiranuma said that he will resign as president of the Privy Council upon recipt of official notification of the Allied order.

He added that he had no specific person in mind as his successor but that he was sure Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara would pick one without delay. "He will recommend to the Throne someone with a clean record in respect to war responsibility," he is quoted to have declared.

Baron Hiranuma expressed the opinion that the Privy Council should not be abolished but that it should be retained by carrying out reforms with reference to the number of its members, the status of state ministers in the council and its authority and operation.

John Amery Is Sentenced To Death for Treachery, High Treason in London

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 2.—John Amery, son of the former Secretary of State for India, was sentenced to death last week after he pleaded guilty to charges of high treason and treachery. The entire proceedings required six minutes. Amery is the second former German propoganda broadcaster to receive the death sentence. William Joyce, known over the air as Lord Haw Haw was previously convicted of high treason and sentenced to be hanged.

AID TO P.I. IS PROPOSED

Post Asks for U.S. Compensation For War Damages

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The Post today, editorially urged full American compensation to the Philippines for war damages the islands suffered.

In addition to favoring passage of the rehabilitation bill which calls for $480,000,000, the Post asks, "Why shouldn't compensation be made in full except to collaborators with the provision that the funds granted because of industrial destruction be invested in Philippines industry? The United States clearly has a powerful interest in restoring the islands to economic health, retaining the good will of the Filipino people. For we shall not be cutting them loose next July. We shall only be entering into a new type of relationship which must remain intimate and cordial for the sake of both peoples and for the sake of world peace."

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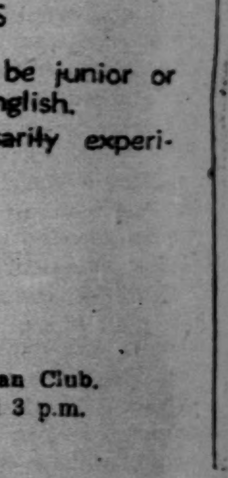

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House Construction Makes Slow Strides

Only 40 Per Cent Built With 5 Per Cent of Estimated Total Finished

In the face of the approaching cold winter, construction of simple house for war victims under the direction of the authorities is showing a slow progress, it was disclosed in an article appearing in the Asahi re-examining the housing issue for war sufferers throughout the country.

With regard to the housing issue for the war victims, the House Construction Corporation released as of November 15 the following data:

	Estimated number of houses	Houses under construction	Houses fully constructed
Tokyo Metropolis	55,000	12,465	1,413
Saitama Prefecture ..	1,000	2,200	140
Gumma Prefetcure...	2,500	4,800	—
Chiba Prefecture	3,600	3,150	—
Ibaraki Prefecture ..	4,000	1,519	35
Tochigi Prefecture....	2,000	3,419	375
Kanagawa Prefecture.	25,000	8,995	914
Yamanashi Prefecture	3,200	720	460
Nagano Prefecture ..	—	—	435
Niigata Prefecture ...	2,000	1,120	200
Shizuoka Prefecture..	13,000	7,700	313
Miyagi Prefecture ...	2,000	2,000	47
Fukushima Prefecture	—	—	250
Iwate Prefecture	750	—	340
Aomori Prefecture ...	2,600	1,000	130
Yamagata Prefecture.	—	4,800	100
Akita Prefecture	—	3,850	6
Houses in reserve....	34,680	..	..
Total................	300,000	128,933	15,620

Of the total of 300,000 houses, 128,933 houses are under construction, being 40 per cent of the total while the houses of which construction has been completed number 15,620 being five per cent of the estimated total. It was revealed that Ehime Prefecture alone has achieved the goal of the expected construction, followed by Iwate Prefecture where the houses fully constructed exceed 50 per cent of the estimated number.

Tokyo, Osaka, Hyogo, Kanagawa and Aichi Prefectures, which were hit most by the raids are particularly showing a slow progress with one per cent of houses having been fully constructed. Of these prefectures Aichi and Osaka, have started construction of 50 per cent of their allocation, Hyogo and Kanagawa Prefectures come next with 30 per cent and Tokyo Prefecture comes last with 25 per cent.

However, a favorable progress in construction is seen in Saitama, Gumma, Tochigi, Kanagawa, Miyazaki, Miyagi and Fukuoka Prefectures which have rich lumber supply resources. In Yamagata and Akita Prefectures, which have no allocation for construction, nearly 4,000 houses each are under construction. This has been explained that war refugees from cities are building their houses at the place of their residence for the coming winter.

But why is the progress slow? It is chiefly attributed to inconveniences felt in labor supply, transportation and fixing prices for lumber. A large factor retarding the progress of construction work is found in the sectionalism prevailing among the ministries concerned, it was pointed out. The organization of the War Calamity Rehabilitation Board has come rather late. Also, the renovation of the lineup of the executives of the House Construction Corporation should have been realized earlier, it was said.

Both the War Calamity Rehabilitation Board and House Construction Corporation are exerting utmost efforts to expedite their respective construction measure. Among these measures, the latter is planing to pull down many dormitories that have housed workers in the employ of the Army and Navy, to be used as apartment houses. As the first work in the construction program, the Corporation is intending to transform military dormitories located in the Yokosuka area, covering some 30,00 tsubo, into residential dwellings for housing 3,500 families in Tokyo and Yokohama areas.

Iron Council Created

The Iron and Steel Council was organized at the Japan Industry Club on Saturday to replace the Iron and Steel Control Association which was dissolved with the abolition of all control organs.

Obituary

Dr. Niiroku Kusumoto, former staff member of the St. Luke's Hospital in Tokyo, died of heart attack on November 18 in Hiroshima. He was a graduate of Stanford University, Palo Alto, California. His wife, Yaeko, and two sons survive.

Baron Koyata Iwasaki, former head of the Mitsubishi Holding Company, passed away on Sunday at his Kaitokaku mansion in Shiba, Tokyo. The deceased was 67 years old. Funeral services will be held Thursday afternoon at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple at Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, in accordance with Buddhist rituals. The late Baron was a graduate of Tokyo Imperial University and Cambridge University. He became vice-president of the Mitsubishi Company in 1917 and has been active in the financial circles as the fourth head of the Mitsubishi interests until recently when he resigned all posts consequent upon the dissolution of "zaibatsu" in accordance with the Allied directive.

Repatriates Say They Never Went Hungry, Had Easy Life in Philippines POW Camp

That the life of Japanese prisoners of war in the Philippines is marked by leniency and plentiful food was disclosed by two repatriates who returned home on November 16 from the Philippines, according to Kyodo.

The repatriates, Hiroshi Iimura, 27, member of the Manila branch of the defunct Domei News Agency, and Joji Nakamura, 29, who was inducted into military service in 1941, described the conditions in the war prisoners camp at the Civilian Intelligence and Education Section of the Allied Headquarters on November 30.

"At the prison camp where we were detained," they declared, "there were at first about 20,000 Japanese war prisoners. The treatment accorded them was generous. They were provided daily with abundant supply of food. Some were able to eat to their heart's content."

The repatriates stated that the authorities of the prison camp appeared hard-pressed to maintain the food supply when the number of war prisoners increased to 110,000. "Still, they managed to maintain a daily ration of 300 grams of rice," they disclosed, "and we never felt hungry."

Describing other phases of the prison life, they revealed that the prisoners were able to cook their meals as they liked at the kitchens attached to the tents. They were given 10 cigarettes a day and they were furnished with three blankets.

TEACHERS' UNION FORMED

Ceremony Held at Kanda Educational Hall; Platforms Outlined

A Union of Teachers and Instructors who number more than 500,000 in Japan was formally organized Saturday at the Kanda Educational Hall, Kanda-ku, with representatives from all parts of the country attending said Kyodo.

Ceremonies for the formal establishment of the Union began around 3 p.m. with Kiichiro Kaneko, principal of the Omori Primary School, presiding as the chairman of the preparatory committee.

After speeches calling for the democratization of the educational system in Japan had been made by leading organizers of the new union, a committee was selected to draw up a declaration which among other things called for the following:

1. Security and stability of teachers' livelihood.
2. Democratization of the present school and educational system in Japan.
3. Internationalization of education.
4. Cooperation with other unions or democratic organizations.
5. The determination of the war responsibles in education.

Meanwhile, one of the representatives from Kanagawa Prefecture, in the course of reporting on local educational conditions, made a highly significant remark when he declared that the educational system in Japan could never be democraticized unless the present governmental system of training teachers is basically changed to build up liberal-minded teachers instead of narrow-minded nationalistic sterotyped instructors.

Postal Savings Pass Books

The Japanese people who will return to their motherland are now permitted to bring back their postal savings pass books of the Japanese Postal Savings System issued in Japanese yen in Japan, Korea, Formosa, Kwantung Province as well as at the North China postoffice.

In this connection, the Japanese Government was authorized on November 26 by an Allied directive issued by SCAP. Furthermore, the Government was authorized to release from custody postal savings pass books of the Japanese Postal Savings System issued in Japanese yen in Japan, Korea, Formosa, Kwantung Province and at the North China postoffice. The authorization also was given to permit withdrawals to be made against such postal savings pass books.

RADIO PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, December 5

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
TOKYO KEY STATION WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—GI Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Across The Board; 1015—Spotlight Bands; 1030—At Ease; 1045—CLAUDE FRANK; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—THE ARISTOCRATS; 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—MATINEE MELODIES; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Intermezzo; 1530—WALT JEFFERYS; 1545—GEMS OF JAZZ; 1600—Joan Davis; 1630—Bob Hope; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Music America Loves Best; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSS-VIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Jack Carson; 1900—Mail Call; 1930—Duffy's Tavern; 2000—DATE WITH YOUR STATE; 2030—Frank Sinatra; 2100—Globe Theater; 2130—Kollege Of Musical Knowledge; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
National (870 kcs.)

0600—News; 0615—Farmers' Hour; Weather; 0630—English exercise; 0700—News; Weather Report; Program announcement; Music; 0730—Listeners' Opinions; Music; 0800—Music; 0850—Weather; 1000—Children's Hour; 1100-1130—Music; 1200—News; Weather; Pipe organ; 1245—Listeners' Opinion; Music; 1300—Women's Hour; 1330-1430—Music; 1500—News; 1530—Music; 1600—Program for sick persons; 1700—News; 1730—Children's Hour; 1800—Music appreciation; 1830—English conversation; 1845—Weather; Music; 1930—American music; 2000—Radio conference; 2020—Drama; 2100—Diet Hour; 2130—News; Music; 2200—Weather; music.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Music; 0645—Talk; 0700—Young Men and students' Hour; 1730—Music; 1800—News; 1815—Talk; M. Nagashima; 1930—Women's Hour; 1900—Rakugo; 2030—Light Music; 2100—Diet Hour.

DESTROYS HUMAN TORPEDO

Found by Red Arrow Division at Hikari Naval Arsenal Near Bofu

WITH THE 32ND DIVISION ON HONSHU, December 2.—The "Kaiten" or "Great Storm", the underwater cousin of the Kamikaze suicide bomber, is being destroyed in quantity by elements of the 32nd (Red Arrow) Infantry Division at the bomb-battered Hikari Naval Arsenal on Honshu near Bofu, said a PRO announcement. The weapon is a midget submarine fitted with a explosive-packed "war head" nose.

The weapons were found at the arsenal by a 12-man detachment of Company F of the 128th Infantry Regiment, led by 1st Lieutenant John W. Reynolds, 2314 Mifflin Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They come in two sizes—one an eight-ton one-man submersible which was actually used against American shipping in the Pacific without definite results and an 18-ton two-man model which was only in the experimental stage.

The Kaiten was launched by a large submarine while still submerged, according to Vice Admiral Tamura, commander of the arsenal. The volunteer or draftee suicide operator of the weapon entered the craft through a special hatch from the mother submarine. A large sub could carry as many as six such suicide torpedoes on its deck while a smaller sub could carry four. The torpedoes, which were first used in the Palau-Saipan area, had a maximum range of 30 miles traveling at low speed while their maximum speed cut the range to 12 miles.

Military Meteorological Station

The operation of all Japanese Army and Navy meteorological facilities will be discontinued except 24 meteorological stations which were authorized to resume their operations as civil stations under the control of the Central Meteorological Observatory as well as those previously authorized by SCAP, states an Allied directive on November 28.

Those specifically authorized stations which were formerly used by the army and navy which will hereafter be used as civil stations include Noshiro, Kumagaya, Kashiwa, Masudo, Ina, Hamamatsu, Irako, Akeno, Kakogawa, Bohu, Ashiya, Akeshi, Chitose, Ominato, Kasumigaura, Atsugi, Mineyama, Kure, Iwakuni, Saheki, Usa, Saseho, Kanoya and Haramachi.

However, no approval for operation or rehabilitation will be granted in the event that these stations have been destroyed or are so damaged as to be presently non-operational.

Salvaging, Repairing Ships

SCAP's permission to initiate salvage and repair operations in Formosa on nine Japanese vessels, aggregating 26,900 gross tons, was granted to the Japanese Government on November 19.

To complete the project, it is understood, the resources such as dockyard facilities, labor, equipment and materials are available in Formosa.

Accordingly, the Government was directed to present the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers details of the salvage and repair plans, from which the following information can be obtained:

a. Name, gross tonnage, passenger capacity, present location and present condition of each vessel.

b. Extent of repairs contemplated to place each vessel in operation.

c. Estimated date of completion for each vessel.

d. Names and location of dockyards at which repair work will be undertaken together with brief schedules of labor, equipment and materials available at each yard.

e. S[illegible] of equipment available for salvage [illegible]ons.

Government Projects Reclamation Scheme

100,000 Families to Cultivate 214,000 Chobu Land By Next March

Plans for reclaiming wasteland for approximately 100,000 families by March 31, 1946 have been announced by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

According to the plan, a total of 214,000 chobu of land (one chobu is equivalent to 2.45 acres) will be brought under cultivation. Of this figure, 114,000 chobu will be reclaimed on the mass development principle, that is by large groups of settlers, each group to cultivate more than 50 chobu. The remaining 100,000 chobu will be reclaimed by smaller groups of settlers, each opening less than 50 chobu.

The land to be reclaimed consists of 70 per cent of the army-owned and 30 per cent of the privately-owned land.

It is expected that a total of 127,000 chobu of land—27,000 by larger groups of settlers and 100,000 by smaller groups—will be brought under cultivation and will produce its first crop next summer.

About 100,000 families are expected to be settled on the land within the current fiscal year—40,000 families under the larger group system and 60,000 under the smaller group system. Plans are being contemplated to settle 200,000 families during the next fiscal year.

The program for settling 5,000 in Hokkaido has already been completed.

Persons eligible for settlement are limited to demobilized servicemen, discharged industrial workers, air-raid refugees, repatriates from overseas, and city dwellers who moved to the provinces during the war. There is no restriction on the size of the family.

The families allowed to join the settlers will have to receive a month's training on the land which is to be reclaimed or at training stations. While in training they will receive ¥150 worth of food, clothing, and agriculture implements. After they have actually reclaimed new land, they will receive an additional ¥1,000 to pay for other necessities as farmers. Each settler will get a daily rice ration of 3 go 6 seki.

Settlers starting work by next June in addition to getting special supplies can get a loan of from ¥3,000 to ¥5,000 per family through farmers' associations.

VIOLINIST TO PLAY TODAY

Hungarian Artist Fery Lorant to Appear in Yokohama

Fery Lorant, Hungarian violinist of international fame, will appear in a special concert for members of the Allied Forces at the Memorial Hall Auditorium, Yokohama, from 7 p.m. today.

Assisted at the piano by Miss Sonoko Tanaka, Lorant will play a rich program containing the following selections:

Chaconne, by Vitali; Sonata, by Cesar Franck; Hungarian Song, by Hubay; Hungarian Dance, by Hubay; Transylvanian Dances, by Bela Bartok; Chanson Louis XII and Pavane, by Couperin; Up the Canon, by Burleigh; Rocky Mountain Sketches, and Spanish Dance from La Vida Breve, by De Falla.

A pupil of the great Hungarian master Eugen Hubay and formerly a staff instructor of the Franz Liszt Musical College at Budapest, Lorant has given successful concert tours in all parts of the world.

Stranded in Japan at the end of a concert tour through the outbreak of the war, he has of late been living in retirement at Karuizawa, as foreign artists were excluded from concert activities in this country during the war.

Lorant is scheduled to give a recital at the Hibiya Public Hall on February 10 next year.

Lt. Gen. Hall Returns

Lieutenant General Charles P. Hall, Commanding General, XI Corps, arrived at Atsugi Field Monday morning following a 45-day leave in the United States, it was announced by XI Corps Headquarters, said PRO the same day.

NO BOON IN MINE WORK

Compulsory Recruitment Necessary As Applications Small

With the applications for coal mine work totaling only 7,900 as of Friday, compulsory recruitment of laborers is now seen inevitable, Kyodo reports.

If this trend continues, it is feared that the applications by the end of the year will not reach the 30,000 goal or half of the scheduled manpower, the report added.

The recruitment order, which will be issued in accordance with the Imperial ordinance concerning requisitioning of labor accompanying acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration will call 30,000 men to pits by the end of the year and additional 30,000 by next spring, Kyoto said.

In order to tide over the current coal crisis, the Government has offered wage increase and five go ration of staple food to those willing to work in coal mines, with the aim of sending 60,000 men to mines by the year-end and additional 70,000 by next March.

Big Supply of Rubber Is Required in Japan

Minimum Amount of 54,000 Tons Necessary for Rebuilding Industry Here

A minimum amount of some 54,000 tons of raw rubber is needed in the future to reconstruct the rubber industry of Japan, according to an estimate made by the Commerce and Industry Ministry authorities, it was learned by Kyodo on Monday.

This estimate was made in view of the fact that during the period between 1931 and 1937 before the Sino-Japanese Incident the annual average consumption of raw rubber in this country amounted to 60,000 tons including 53,500 tons of civil consumption.

It is recalled that after the outbreak of the China Affair emphasis had been placed on production of rubber goods for military use, and consumption for that purpose was 5,000 tons in 1938 which later soared up to 30,000 tons in 1944, whereas consumption of raw rubber for civilian use dwindled from 26,500 tons during the same period.

The speedy supply of cheap rubber products are greatly demanded in the reconstruction of new Japan, as they are indispensable in farms and fishing industries, manufacturing of bicycles, medicines, sport goods, and others.

The consumption of 54,000 tons is estimated to require 575,000 piculs of raw cotton, 131,000,000 kilowatt per hour of electric power, and 80,000 labor hands. Supposing it is said, that if the 54,000 tons of rubber were used for production it would provide 45,000 tons for home consumption and 9,000 tons for export purpose, and they are estimated to value ¥619,000,000 or ¥176,000,000, respectively. In other words, the estimated income from abroad would be balanced with price of imported raw rubber.

The quantity of raw rubber now in store in this country is estimated at 12,000 tons in the Trade Corporation and the Rubber Material Controlling Company, and 16,000 tons in military hands, totaling 28,000 tons. Of the 572 rubber manufactories, 432 escaped destruction from the war preserving the capacity of consuming 36,000 tons of raw rubber yearly. Even if lightly damaged manufactories are repaired, restoration of the capacity of consuming 54,000 tons raw rubber will not be expected earlier than March next year.

Dr. Tetsu Yasui Dies; Was Noted Educator

Ex-President of Tokyo Women's Christian College Visited Abroad Many Times

Dr. Tetsu Yasui, former president of Tokyo Women's Christian College, and well-known Christian educator, passed away Sunday evening at the Tokyo Sanatorium Hospital at Ogikubo, Tokyo, where she had been confined for sometime. She was 76 years old.

Born in February 1870, Dr. Yasui was graduated from the Women's Higher Normal School in March 1890. In 1896, she was sent to England by the Government to study pedagogy and household science. While in England she studied the history of education and psychology at Cambridge University for three years.

Upon returning to Japan she became a teacher at the Women's Higher Normal School. In 1904, Dr. Yasui was invited by Siam and for the ensuing three years taught at the Girls' Royal School at Bangkok. Upon coming back from Siam, she was sent to England again where she studied English literature, ethics and Greek philosophy.

In April 1918, she was named the dean of women at Tokyo Christian Women's College and in that capacity went to the United States in 1923 on an inspection mission. She attended the International Education Conference held at San Francisco in June of the same year.

While in the States, she was granted the degree of Doctor of Literature by Mount Holyoke College. Upon returning to Japan in August, she became president of Tokyo Women's Christian College in December the same year the post she retained till she resigned a few years ago.

Throughout her life she devoted herself to the education of women in accordance with Christian principles. Most upright and sincere as an educator and sympathetic and understanding toward students, she was loved and respected by all who associated with her, not speaking of her students. Her contribution toward the higher education of Japanese women and her personal influence on her students were great.

Show For Allies Today

For the Allied occupation forces, an elaborate stage show will be given at the Hibiya Public Hall at 7 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday under the auspices of the Recreation and Amusement Association. The program consists of a series of magics by Tenshizu Shokyokusai and Tenyo Shokyokusai, juggling by Kosen Maruichi and his troupe, three Japanese ballads (Inabushi, Harusame and Tenryu Kudareba) by Ichimaru, and a dance by the Hanayagi Dancing Team. Before the finale, members of the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Yosho Oba will play Overture from Light Cavalry, Hungarian Dance No. 5 and 6, and the Blue Danube.

Classified Ads

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

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EXPERIENCED female house-keeper wanted in Japanese family. State particulars. Apply Box 55, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

JAPANESE woman, experienced house tailor, wishes to work in foreign family will go anywhere. Apply Sei Nakayama, c/o Mrs. Cordiny, 1377 Karuizawa.

For Sale

AMERICAN Devry movie camera, suitable for newspaperman, 35mm. Lens 3.5, to highest bidder. Apply Box 56, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BEDROOM set with two beds, bedside table, two wardrobes, one chest, one screen, besides two beds, one big carpet, one Chinesee screen, one camphor chest, crystal glasses, kitchen utensils. Apply or visit all next Friday or Saturday morning Kobayashi, c/o Mr. Millot, No. 2, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

JAPANESE typewriter, Suganuma banne style, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 156, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' black shoes, size 9½ mon, (two), one men's black shoes (10½ mon), also spare G.E. Mazda lamp, brand new, for motion picture projecter, for immediate sale. Apply Box 33, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PIANO (Japanese make) five pairs of men's and ladies' skis and skiing boots (Swiss made). Apply Keller 1066, Karuizawa.

SILK raincoat (rubberized) brand new, color black, for immediate sale. (Size: medium). Apply Box 53, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SILK cushion and table center, brand new, with 'donsu' silk lining. Attractive materials. For immediate sale. Apply Box 18 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SWISS and Japanese wrist watches, English and Japanese portable and standard typewriters, singer sewing machine, kimono, silk and woolen cloth, silk handkerchiefs, table cloth, pearl necklaces, diamonds, and other jewellery, cameras, rings, chinese carpet 12x9ft and 6x4 feet, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4 chome, Kyobunkan Building, 6th floor, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours: 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

SMALL apartment house with modern conveniences. Either in Tokyo or Yokohama. Please give full details. Apply Box 54, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED camera: Leica, Contax or similar make. In reply state make, kind of lens, shutter speed, size of film and other details. Will pay cash or exchange for goods. Apply Box 51, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

AMERICAN officers desire to rent furnished house or apartment in Tokyo or vicinity either Japanese or foreign style. Must have sanitary and bathing facilities. References furnished. Apply Box 52, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NISEI (newspaperman) seeks small house or rooms, preferably in Tokyo or Yokohama. Will teach English. Please give full details. Apply Box 25, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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AMERICAN officer seeks elementary piano lessons at night. Previous experience with cello. Especially desires chance to practise at night. Please advise when to call. Apply Box 48, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

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The Disturbance in China

Although Japan has lost her position as a factor in the politics of the Asiatic continent, the present conflict between the Nationalists and the Communists in China is a matter to which the Japanese people cannot remain indifferent. For this conflict, which has developed virtually into an undeclared civil war, threatens the peace and stability of the whole Far East which cannot but affect at least indirectly the future of Japan.

Until recently the Kuomintang and the Communists were able to avoid a head-on collision because of the need of a common front against Japan, but the sudden defeat of Japan has removed this need, and eleven out of the sixteen provinces of China have now been thrown into the turmoil of civil war. It shatters the hope which had been widely entertained that the defeat of Japan would permit complete peace to return to China. It disappoints thost who had predicted that the Kuomintang and the Communists would be able to unite to make of China a great power which would be the dominant element in the Far Eastern political arena. Walter Lippmann and the late Professor Nicholas J. Spykman, for instance, shared such views, the latter going so far as to declare that eventually the adjacent waters of Asia would be controlled not by the American nor the British navies but by the modernized Chinese air force.

But the realities of the situation are not so simple, and there seems to be little prospects today that China will be able to fill such an important position for some time to come. A great vacuum has been created in East Asia by the defeat of Japan, and it is a moot question as to who will fill this vacuum. The answer to the question may be furnished to a great extent by the issue of who succeeds in controlling Manchuria.

The Soviet-Chinese treaty of amity of August 14 of this year recognized the independence of Outer Mongolia, the special interests of the Soviet Union in Manchuria and the special position of the Soviet Union at Port Arthur and Dalny (Dairen) including the right of stationing troops at Port Arthur. By making these concessions to the Soviet Union, China apparently hoped that she might be able to take possession of Manchuria without opposition. But the present position of China with regard to Manchuria has proved to be far from what she had apparently expected.

When the National Government of China sent its troops to Shanhaikwan on the way into Manchuria, they found the route blocked. Entrance into Manchuria has had to be forced by bitter fighting against the Chinese Communists who moved in to occupy this area. For the defeat of Japan has given the Chinese Communists a good opportunity to step into the vacuum created by that defeat, an opportunity which they have utilized to the full, for they realize that the occupation of Manchuria by the Nationalists would threaten their flank and rear. The Communists also realize that the capture of the heavy industries of Manchuria by the Nationalists would greatly strengthen Nationalist fighting power, while furthermore, if Sinkiang should also come under Nationalist control, the Communists would be completely encircled.

The question of the moment has therefore become: Will the Kuomintang and the Communists fight out this issue to the finish? Prima facie, they will; for they have conflicting ideologies and are instinctively hostile toward each other. But at the same time, they are realistic Chinese, which means that there is a good likelihood that they will carry out a series of compromises interspersed with indecisive clashes, a chronic phenomenon which is characteristically Chinese. If the Soviet Union and the United States are supporting the Communists and the Nationalists, respectively, as is being charged and counter-charged in some quarters, it will not be possible to reach a solution through compromise between the parties directly concerned. But both the United States and the Soviet Union are observing a cautious attitude, abjuring any intention of interfering in the domestic troubles of China.

Under the circumstances, it is difficult to foresee how the situation will finally resolve itself. As Hugh Baillie, president of the United Press, reported to a gathering of the press in New York recently, the present situation in China is far from reassuring. The civil war in China, he said, is a "great change" after the defeat of Japan. It is not, however, a surprising change; it is but a natural development. But natural or not, the dangers of the situation are not lessened thereby.

Japan, now committed to a policy of peaceful concentration on her own domestic affairs and powerless to play a part in the happenings on the continent, can only hope that the Chinese situation may be quickly settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. For the stability of the entire neighboring region of East Asia is a requisite to the safety and composure which Japan must enjoy if she is to lay a firm foundation for the new policy of peace and friendship with all which she has now adopted.

CHINA RUNS THE GAUNTLETT

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

Fate certainly is making poor old China run the gauntlet.

Thus far the efforts at reconciliation between the Chinese Communists and the National Government have failed to disclose any avenue of escape from the horror of a civil war which in fact is already under way although there has been no formal declaration of hostilities. Hard fighting has developed along the vital rail communications of North China.

Bitterness has been added to the situation through the charge by the Chinese Reds that American fighting forces have been in action against them. The Communist New China Daily News has blazoned the claim that U.S. Lt. General Wedemeyer's promise that Americans would avoid participation in Chinese internal strife was "nothing but a lie."

Both Washington and Chungking have denied these allegations categorically. That's as it should be, for armed intervention in Chinese civil war is no part of Uncle Sam's business.

It looked as though the Chinese Communists were figuring on the conquest of Northern China—where they are in greatest strength—and Manchuria. Developments strengthen that belief.

Indications are that the Red strategy contemplates the seizure of Manchuria, with its well developed war industries and other resources, for a powerful base from which to strike at the national forces. The Communists already hold large industrial and agricultural areas in the Northern Chinese provinces of Shansi, Shensi, Shantung, Anhwei, Kiangsu and Hopei.

Were the Red armies able to consolidate this great and rich territory, the natural development would be the establishment of a Chinese Soviet state, thus splitting China in two. And one wonders whether the war would halt with this partition of the once huge China, or whether it might continue to the bloody finality which would see one side completely crushed. A fight to a finish might mean years of torture for China's five hundred millions.

Great Crisis Developing

Certainly the crisis now developing in Northern China is one of the greatest experienced by that country in some 5,000 years of history which is claimed by tradition. They say that it was in this same theatre—at Sian in Shensi Province—that in 2852 B.C. there lived Fu-Hi, supposedly the first emperor.

Manchuria is the key to the immediate future, because of its vast resources. This country possesses one of the richest soils in the world and it is heavily cultivated. There is great mineral wealth—coal, iron, gold and manganese. There is petroleum, and lumber is an important product.

For this reason the armies of both sides are racing to gain control of the railroads running from Northern China into Manchuria. The Japanese have been developing the country intensively ever since they overran it in 1931, and thereby set in motion the wheels of aggression which ultimately brought Mussolini and Hitler into the field of conquest.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had planned to land troops from the sea at Dairen and Port Arthur, the great Manchurian harbors, but according to information in Chungking his government hasn't been able to overcome Soviet objections to the use of these ports. This has caused disappointment and worry to the Chinese Nationalists, but no official in the capital has been willing to comment for fear of offending Moscow.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IS ESSENTIAL TO RAISE POLITICAL EDUCATION

Co-education And Religious Training Will Help Boys And Girls Attain Steady Moral Elevation

By WAKAO MAYEDA

For many years the women of Japan have been demanding the granting of suffrage in an attempt to secure their legitimate voice in the conduct of national politics. Although they have been all along active in the field of social welfare movement, they have not yet been able to advance their political status. It was in 1924, or more than twenty years ago, that Misses Fusayo Ichikawa, Shigeri Yamataka and other enlightened women of the country established for the first time an organization called the League for Securing Women Suffrage. Not only did it insist upon the acquisition of suffrage for women, but it also carried on educational activities as a means to heighten the intellect of the "fair sex in general. To make the agitation strong, it began publishing a monthly magazine called "Josei Tembo." Very soon its membership reached well over three thousand. Through its local branches, it held lecture meetings on political education of women, conducted various studies, and even opened lecture courses on municipal administration.

But the activity of the League was regarded as too radical in certain quarters, and in 1930, Dr. Yayoi Yoshioka, Mrs. Fusako Yamawaki and other women leaders entertaining a milder view on the suffrage question organized the now defunct Fujin Doshikai with the object of bettering the political and social lot of our women. At the very outset of its inception, its membership grew to more than three hundred. Its monthly organ was, "Fujin Doshikai Shimpo." Its activities included the diffusion of political education among women, holding of lecture meetings on current topics, and studying of the Civil Code. Furthermore, it started a movement for revising the Civil Code, and opened a Family Problem Consultation Office for the basic purpose of enlightening women. The writer served this organization, as chief secretary.

When the recently concluded war broke out, not only the woman suffrage movement, but also other activities of our women came to be either suspended or dissolved altogether. Now that with the conclusion of the war the position of women is being highlighted, the women of Japan have become reactive to gain their long nurtured desire for franchise. At present, among other things, their attention is focussed on the proposed revision of the General Election Law.

Suffrage and Co-education

An opinion has it that, since the women of Japan lack political training, they will not be able to use properly the envisaged franchise. No doubt there is some truth in it; yet one should not pass a premature judgment at this stage of organizational activity. It can be safely said that, with the acquisition of suffrage, our women will be able to understand politics by and by, and thus they will share in the movement of national politics. It is, therefore, clear that the full recognition of their demand for franchise will automatically propel them to take a passionate interest in the formulation and disposal of state affairs.

It seems that for our women to be recognized as full-fledged members of the society before reaching the age of twenty there is required a special measure. It will be no good for them to be satisfied with their rudimentary knowledge as they have in the past. It is to be noted that civic education given at girls' high schools or colleges is too poor. This explains why the education and common sense of our women must be advanced to the same level as men's. Such an advancement would enable both men and women to enjoy the same set of rights in their respective spheres.

It is the writer's opinion that a co-educational system should be introduced in Japan. Not only in the primary school but also in the high school, college and university women should be educated to the extent to which men are educated. As there should be co-education, the courses to be taken by both sexes should be identical.

Thus, on one hand our women will have their culture heightened and common sense enriched, while on the other they will be given an opportunity to approach and know men in all fields of human activity. In this manner their attitude to know men will be developed, and, understanding the good points and shortcomings of men, they will be able to arrive at a correct appraisal of the respective functions of both sexes. Hence it goes without saying that co-education, besides stimulating the intellectual advancement if our women, will contribute greatly to the benefit of men.

Those opposed to co-education are conservative in their outlook. A frayed saying runs thus: "After the age of seven, man and women should not be in the same room." The saying aptly describes the stand of the anti-co-educationists. In the ancient life in which women found their place of activity only in their families, this saying might have been excellent. But one cannot live in the present world, if this saying is to be followed. Once going out of one's home, he or she will find himself or herself sitting by persons of other sex, be it on a tram car or at a place of employment. How can, therefore, women be kept at home all the time? If they enjoy social freedom, both men and women will lose their sex curiosity, and this will considerably reduce the occurrence of several crimes and acts of delinquency. The sex instinct of boys and girls will not become a great problem if they sit openly side by side at school.

Then there is also a view that women have to be given special courses for educating them. But this does not especially require any school education. For instance, boys and girls are taught etiquette and manners at home. Houseskeeping and sewing can well be taught when girls work at their homes as their mothers' help. For educating them further in such matters, it would be a good thing to establish schools of domestic science and make women study them there. Even though physically well developed at the age of twenty, it does not mean that women are fully developed in their personality at that age. To attain the latter end, further specific study is required.

Religious Training

The present system of education cannot be said to be satisfactory when viewed in the light of co-education. Has the present boys' education really developed their qualification as members of the state? The present education has a great defect. It does not lay any special stress on developing religious faith. The students are not taught to recognize a great power existing above them, and to look up to it with a sense of piety. The result is that they are unable to exercise self-introspection with respect to right or wrong, good or evil. Consequently often truth is hidden and falsehood is openly enacted. Regarding the exercise of the right of voting also, it is problematic whether men have been rightly using it. Unless both men and women are able to rule their life religiously and morally, awakening to realize their very self, while making scientific study, it is believed will not be crowned with success at the present stage of national reconstruction. Serious attention of necessity should be paid to this aspect of the question.

If a co-educational system is instituted, it is probable that boys will strive hard to become leaders in the field of science, while girls will assist them to cultivate religious and moral thoughts.

After a lapse of more than ten years, women have now been called upon to become real members of the society. It is, however, necessary for our women above the age of twenty to be given time in their family life to endeavor for the rationalization of the family life, as well as to lighten their own burden. They should also read more frequently newspapers and other publications. It is true that this depends on the efforts of women alone; still they should be aided by men as women's collaborators.

At this opportune moment, the principles and activities of various women's organizations must be made more practical. At the same time, it is necessary for our women to gain by experience and their own efforts the qualizcation needed to enhance their social and political positions. Since the freedom of speech has been granted, it is right and proper that our women should make their demands heard in a forceful manner.

WORLD TRENDS

Dispatch From Melbourne

The following dispatch from Melbourne was written for The New York Times by Alan Daves and is reproduced from the November 18 issue of that paper.

The Dutch East Indies

Indonesia today is indescribably chaotic. The Japanese have now left Batavia, except for a few necessarily engaged in dockside work, owing to the Indonesian dockworkers' refusal to handle Dutch cargoes. Elsewhere in the Indies the Japanese are still carrying on.

Life in Batavia is now more or less normal. Trains and street cars run and airplanes arrive on time. Indonesian police carry on under British supervision. In the provinces, however, confusion and terror reign and, outside protected areas, no life is safe, whether under the British, or even the white, flag. Certainly not under the Dutch flag, which offers more menace than protection.

Who Is to Blame

For the murder, violence and looting the Dutch lay all the blame upon the Indonesians, who variously divide responsibility among the still-armed Japanese, upon Indonesian bandits, some of whom wear Japanese police insignia or have stolen Indonesian badges or brassards, and upon young fire-brands paying off ancient grudges against the Dutch. The Indonesians admit they cannot guarantee tranquillity anywhere so long as the hated Dutch are in evidence.

Every seized public building carries a sign reading "This is the property of the Indonesian Republic," and a red and white flag filled lic," and a red and white flag flies above it. The streets are filled with trucks laden with looted furniture under transfer from such buildings to Indonesian offices. Occasionally there are clashes between the Dutch, intent on reclamation, and Indonesians, equally determined to resist. The Dutch who are better armed usually win.

Roots of the Quarrel

It is Indonesia's tragedy that the Indonesians hate the Dutch. British business men who know Java affirm it is because the Dutch overexploited the Indonesians; the Indonesians declare it is because the Dutch have given them nothing for the enormous wealth in gasoline and tropical products they have taken from the country—nothing except repressive taxation, tyrannous and bureaucratic control of commerce and industry and neglected education.

Dr. Mohammed Hatta, Vice President in Dr. Soekarno's "Republican Government," says the British were enthusiastically welcomed by the natives they liberated from the Japanese because they had fought their way back. Not so the Dutch. "We Indonesians owe nothing to the Dutch," says Hatta.

But there is a Dutch viewpoint, though the Dutch seem to have difficulty in expressing it with any degree of unanimity. The liberals among the Dutch in Batavia concede that there is a measure of justice in the Indonesians' demands, however much they deplore the manner of their expression. They admit the error of the old "colonial" viewpoint of pre-war days and the yawning gulf in prosperity and education between the European and the Indonesian, but they point out that even before the war a plan for the economic cultural and social development of the Indies had been propounded, envisaging popular education, improvement in methods of agriculture and production, redistribution of population and the raising of the Indonesian living standard.

After the Capitulation

Imagine, then, their disappointment, say the Dutch, at the turn of events after the Japanese capituation. Their first contacts with Indonesian friends in the latter days of August were happy. Then came the "republic" with its propaganda and terrorism.

The Dutch attribute the institution of the republic directly to Japan, but they admit they cannot hope to restore the old order by force of arms. A new phase has begun. The Indonesians are consumed by a longing for liberty and independence. They won't be stopped. The Dutch perceive that they must yield a measure of independence to the Indonesians, but they insist that there is a limit. Particularly among youthful republicans, they say, they discern an overemphasis on political independence and an insufficient appreciation that economic independence is the first essential.

The republican leaders are anathema to the Dutch, who denounce them as collaborationists with the Japanese, men who waged a bitter campaign against the Allied cause, organized the recruiting of troops and coolies to serve Japan, and betrayed their own country and people. These traitors see in the republic, declare the Dutch, their only way of escaping punishment as war criminals.

Uprising Against Japan

Amie Sjerefudden, Dr. Soekarno's Minister of Information, who, while Dr. Soekarno was working with the Japanese, went underground and was clapped into jail by the invaders as a non-cooperator, is the last to condemn Soekarno. "We accepted the Japanese as liberators," he says 'because they said they were our elder brothers, eager to build a new Asiatic world based on justice and equality. It was not long before the people realized that they had been fooled. The Japanese proved even worse oppressors than the Dutch."

German General Executed

German General Antone Bothlar was tried in Rome and executed for the ordering of the killing of 13 captured American soldiers, according to a Rome report on Saturday

PACIFISM IN JAPAN

Men Had Courage to Oppose Militarism and Nationalism, But It Was a Long Time Ago

By EIICHI NISHIZAWA

Pacifism did not come to the fore of public opinion in Japan during the war. Not that anti-war sentiment was dead in the people. Indeed, defeatism was fairly widespread among the intelligentsia, but it did not go beyond the pale of a negative attitude of indifference or of resignation—a fact attesting to the wanton suppression of freedom of expression by the terror politics of the Tojo administration.

This does not mean, however, that pacifism or an anti-war feeling among the people was tepid. The fact was that freedom of expression was rigorously and systematically suppressed over a long period of time. The advocacy of the conquest of Korea early in the Meiji Era was defeated because the pacifist elements prevailed, although this divergence of opinion led to an internecine strife known as the Battle of Seinan, an insurgence that arose in Kumamoto and caused much bloodshed.

During the time that the Korean question remained an active issue until it developed into the Sino-Japanese War, pacifism was in the background. There was a rising tide of nationalism, when patriotism overrruled reason and inflamed the fighting spirit. In those days, even Diet members who represented liberalistic sentiment were, as far as the Korean question was concerned, impatient for postive action and did not stop at unlawful political maneuvers. In this respect, they were on a par with nationalists of the Black Dragon Society School.

First Socialist Movements

Socialist movements in Japan began around the time of the Sino-Japanese War, largely on the inspiration of Sen Katayama and other socialists who had come home from the United States. A labor union movement was initiated by them. In 1898, the Society for the Study of Socialism was established in the Unitarian Church at Shiba, Tokyo, by a group of socialists who had been in America. This body was reorganized into the Socialist Society, which, in turn, grew into the Social Democratic Party (1901). The party, however, was ordered dissolved by the authorities on the day of its birth. The sponsors of the party were Christian socialists back from America, including Isoo Abe, Sen Katayama, Shoko Kinoshita, Mitsujiro Nishikawa and Denjiro Kotoku.

At that time, the newspaper Manchoho, owned by Shuroku Kuroiwa, was under the editorship of these socialists and the journal presented the appearance of a socialist organ. When, however, the Russo-Japanese War became imminent in 1903, Kuroiwa abruptly changed his colors and came out with editorial expressions in favor of war. Kotoku and also Toshihiko Sakai resigned and published a weekly newspaper, the Heimin Shimbun (Commoners Newspaper) to advocate socialism and pacifism. The undertaking was given unstinted support by Christian socialists of the Unitarian Church.

Strong Stand Taken

The following fearless anti-war outpouring was carried during the war with Russia in the September 15, 1904 number of the Rokugo Zasshi, organ of the Unitarian Church:

"Some may say that the war with Russia is not a question of interests but an issue of justice. This is falsehood to deceive the uninformed. Past wars, in many cases, were fought to satisfy an ambition or vanity or else in national self-interests. Few wars have been fought in the true cause of justice. War is, in plain language, robbery. . . . We assert that, since the outbreak of hostilities with Russia, our country has been under the reign of militarist administration, while pressure by the clan government is getting more and more intolerable."

What a contrast to the subdued speech during the recent war! But this goes to prove that, given freedom of speech, the Japanese are far from war-like and that pacifist opinions can exist.

Mention may also be made of the fact that Shoko Kinoshita, a Christian socialist, gave expression to anti-war sentiment in serial novels entitled, "Pillars of Flame," "The Confession of a Husband" and "Soul or Flesh?" which he published in the Mainichi Shimbun. These unique novels by an amateur writer took the country by storm and went through more than a dozen editions.

These episodes are another proof that, even under militant rule by the clan government, the people of those days enjoyed far greater freedom and were far more fearless of expression than their posterity was in the dark days under the Tojo rule.

Journal Is Suspended

The Heimin Shimbun fought bravely for its cause under oppression by the authorities. It is well-known that Sen Katayama, one of the sponsors of the journal, attended the international convention of socialists at Amsterdam in August, 1904 and made a "hand-shake" with the Russian representatives. The journal was suspended from publication for carrying a translation of Marx and Engels' communist manifesto in its first anniversary number. In place of the banned weekly, the magazine Chokugen (Outspoken Comments) was published by the same publishers. They disbanded after the conclusion of peace between Japan and Russia.

Incidentally, about this time, a split occurred between Christian socialists and socialists upholding materialism. Kotoku then went to America. After his return, he shifted to anarchism, and he and his faction resorted to direct action, which engndered the Red Flag and the high treason incidents. The participants, including Kotoku, were executed.

Toyohiko Kagawa was a student of Meiji Gakuin at the time of the Russo-Japanse War. He was denounced as a traitor and beaten by his teacher for supporting anti-war advocacy. Pacifism gained no small ground among students of those days. Again, among young men of conscription age were some who would evaded draft and accepted the penalty of imprisonment.

All this goes to show that strong anti-war sentiment lurked behind total national unity all the time. Even when nationalism was at fever pitch, when dissatisfaction with the Peace Treaty of Portsmouth drove an angry crowd at Hibiya Park to incendiarism, necessitating martial law to be declared in the capital, anti-war sentiment was given expression fearlessly by socialists and a section of Christian leaders who were at the spearhead of the intelligentsia class. The socialist campaigns and labor union movement sponsored by these people, be it remembered, appealed strongly to the masses of the laboring class and young people. Today Isoo Abe and Toyohiko Kagawa are among the central figures in the Social Democratic Party which has just made a fresh start.

Forced on People

Enough historical facts have been cited to prove that militarism was something that had been forced on the people by the military by threat. Essentially, the Japanese are a peace-loving people rich in aesthetic sentiment. It naturally follows, then, that when they are freed from oppression by the military, they are sure to return to their true self.

So it is that the principles of socialism and pacifism based on Christianity were carried into action at the hands of men who have come under American influence. These principles have grown to be a deep-rooted under-current of society and, despite ebbs and flows in their tide, they have continued to exert a strong influence on the people of this country.

HEADS OF PW CAMPS IN P.I.

Japan to Submit Names of Officers, Enlisted Men, Civilians on Duty

Allied military authorities on November 28 directed the Japanese Government to present at the earliest practicable date rosters of Japanese officers, enlisted men, and civilians on duty at 12 War Prisoned Camps in the Philippine area during the Japanese occupation.

The 12 camps were Camp O'Donnel at Capas, Tarlac, Luzon; Prisoner of War Camps 1, 2 and 3, at Cabanatuan, Nueva, Ecije, Luzon; Camp Keithly on Mindanao, Malaybalay Prisoner of War on Mindanao; Old Bilibid Prison at Manila; Santo Tomas Internment Camp at Manila; Camp John Hay Civilian Internment Camp at Baguio, Bacolod; Prisoner of War and Civilian Internment Camp on Negros Island; Nichols Field on Luzon and Los Banas at Luzon.

Meanwhile, a list of personnel comprising the chain of command of the Prisoner of War Management will be submitted to the Allied Supreme Headquarters not later than December 14, according to a memorandum by SCAP on November 28 to the Japanese Government.

It is directed that the list will include respective positions and dates of office since January 1, 1942, and will begin with War Ministers and include Chiefs of Prisoner of War Management, Commanders of Army Districts, Navy Prisoner of War District Camp Personnel, Chiefs of Prisoner of War Information Bureau, Chiefs of Gendarme Corps, Temporary and Formal Prisoner of War Camps.

Holding Talks in Brussels

The European Central Inland Transport Organization will meet again on Tuesday in Brussels and the agents will include methods to increase rolling stock census and the exchange of rolling stock, according to a Brussels dispatch on Sunday. Meanwhile, the report said that the UNRRA has applied for 200 United States army locomotives for central and eastern Europe. Czechoslovakia is to receive 60, Poland 75 and Yugoslavia 65. The first batch left Brussels for Czechoslovakia on Saturday.